

# Description

## DUAL-BAND ANTENNA

### BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a dual-band antenna, and more particularly, to a dual-band antenna distributed on the printed circuit board.

[0003] 2. Description of the Prior Art

[0004] As communication technology is increasingly improved, the weight, volume, cost, performance, and complexity of a communication system also become more important, so antennas that transmit and receive signals in a wireless communication system especially draw designers' attention. In a wireless local area network (WLAN), because the space for setting up an antenna is limited and the antenna should transmit a large amount of data, the antenna should be carefully designed. The ordinary antennas used in a WLAN are flat printed antennas, which have the following characteristics: 1. a small volume, weight, and

thickness due to being one single device; 2. low cost and simple to be manufactured by using a printed circuit; 3. easy adjustment of the resonant frequency, pattern, impedance, and polarization of the antenna by changing the structure and size and of the circuit. The flat printed antennas also have the following disadvantages: 1. low radiation efficiency and low gain; 2. narrow bandwidth (the bandwidth is about 5% of the center frequency). Because the signals of WLAN bands, 802.11b(2.4GHz) and 802.11a(5.2GHz), are easily influenced by surface features in the area. Since the printed antennas have the above disadvantages, how to improve the gain and bandwidth of the antenna at high frequency (5.2GHz) needs to be overcome by designers.

[0005] Please refer to the Fig.1 and Fig.2. Because WLANs operate in the bands 802.11b and 802.11a for receiving the dual bands by the antenna, a dual-band antenna 2 is disclosed by Taiwan patent 557603 , which has a first horizontal wire 21, a second horizontal wire 22, and a vertical radiation wire 23 disposed on the top surface 26 of an interface substrate 24. A ground 28 is disposed on the bottom surface 26 of the interface substrate 24. The first horizontal wire 21 and the second horizontal wire 22 cooper-

ate with the vertical radiation wire 23 to produce the high operation frequency and low operation frequency of the dual-band monopole antenna 2. A micro-strip 25 transmits the RF signals generated by the antenna. Therefore, when designers adjust the length or the width of the wire 21 or the wire 22 to change the behavior of one band of the antenna, the behavior of the other band will also be changed, making it difficult to design this kind of antenna.

#### **SUMMARY OF INVENTION**

[0006] Therefore, the purpose of the present invention is to provide a dual-band antenna, which has larger gain and bandwidth and is easier to design.

[0007] The dual-band antenna of the present invention includes a substrate, an emitting unit, a transmission line, and a ground pad. The emitting unit and the ground pad are on the opposite sides of the substrate. The transmission line coupled to the emitting unit is used to transmit the received or emitted RF signals.

[0008] The substrate has a first edge, and a first surface and a second surface that is on the opposite side of the substrate from the first surface. The emitting unit has a first wire and a second wire and is disposed on the first sur-

face substantially between the first edge and a feeding point. The first wire and the second wire are crossed at the feeding point and the transmission line is coupled to the feeding point transmitting RF signals. The ground pad disposed on the second surface of the substrate includes a base and an extension. The base is extended from the substrate toward feeding point. The extension is adjacent to the emitting unit and extends from the base toward the first edge. The combination of the base and the extension forms an "L" shape.

[0009] These and other objectives of the present invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[0010] Fig.1 illustrates a dual-band antenna of the prior art.

[0011] Fig.2 illustrates the dual-band antenna in Fig.1 in another view.

[0012] Fig.3 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the present invention dual-band antenna.

[0013] Fig.4 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the present

invention dual-band antenna from another view.

[0014] Fig.5 illustrates the measured return loss in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] Fig.6 illustrates the measured VSWR in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0016] Fig.7 illustrates the measured gain in two bands of 2.4GHz and 5.2GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0017] Fig.8 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 2.4GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] Fig.9 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 2.45GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0019] Fig.10 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 2.5GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0020] Fig.11 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 2.4GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0021] Fig.12 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 2.45GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

- [0022] Fig.13 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 2.5GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
- [0023] Fig.14 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 5.15GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
- [0024] Fig.15 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 5.25GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
- [0025] Fig.16 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 5.35GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
- [0026] Fig.17 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 5.75GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
- [0027] Fig.18 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the H-Plane at 5.85GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
- [0028] Fig.19 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 5.15GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.
- [0029] Fig.20 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 5.25GHz in the preferred embodiment of the

present invention.

[0030] Fig.21 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 5.35GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] Fig.22 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 5.75GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] Fig.23 illustrates the measured radiation pattern in the E-Plane at 5.85GHz in the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[0033] The content, the characteristics, and the advantages of the present invention are clearly described in the following preferred embodiment and the figures.

[0034] Please refer to Fig.3 and Fig.4. The dual-band antenna of the present invention comprises a substrate 11, an emitting unit 12, a transmission line 13, and a ground pad 14. The emitting unit 12 and the ground pad 14 are on opposite sides of the substrate. The transmission line 13 coupled to the emitting unit is used to transfer the RF signals received or emitted by emitting unit 12. In the present invention, the transmission line 13 is a microstrip line., In other embodiment, it can be coaxial cable or a coplanar

waveguide, and not to be limited by this disclosure.

[0035] The substrate 11 is a printed circuit board made of fiber-glass reinforced epoxy resin and has a first surface 111 and a second surface 112 that is on the opposite side of the printed circuit board from the first surface 111. The printed circuit board also has a first edge shown at the top of Fig.3. The emitting unit 12 and the transmission line 13 are printed on the first surface 111 of the substrate 11. The emitting unit 12 has a first wire 121 and a second wire 122. The first wire 121, the second wire 122, and the transmission line 13 are crossed at a feeding point 123 used to emit the RF signals from the transmission line 13 or receive the RF signals from the air. The first wire 121 and the second wire 122 are extended away from the feeding point 123 and bent at some angle, resulting in the emitting unit 12 being substantially between the feeding point 123 and the first edge of the substrate 11. The end portions of the wire 121 and the wire 122 are substantially parallel and form a mouth 124. The first wire 121 is longer than the second wire 122 and is used to decide the low operating frequency of the dual-band antenna 1. The second wire 122 is used to decide the high operating frequency of the dual-band antenna 1. Because



the wire 121 and the wire 122 do not have a common part, designers can adjust two bands of the dual-band antenna 1 respectively without affecting each other. It is help for shortening the lag-time.

[0036] The transmission line 13 extending from the feeding point 123 to the downside of the substrate 11 is combined with the emitting unit 12 to form a similar "F" shape.

[0037] The ground pad 14 disposed on the second surface 112 of the substrate 11 comprises a base 141 and an extension 142. The base 141 extends toward the feeding point 123 from the first edge of the substrate 11. The extension is adjacent to the emitting unit and extends from the base 141 toward the first edge of the substrate 11. The combination of the base and the extension makes an "L" shape, which generates electromagnetic coupling effects with the emitting unit 12 on the first surface 111 so that the first wire 121 and the second wire 122 can shorten the length corresponding to the operation frequency (one fourth wavelength of the electromagnetic signal,  $\lambda/4$ ) as well as improve gain and bandwidth.

[0038] Please refer to Figs.5-23, which are the measurement results of the dual-band antenna. Fig.5 and Fig.6 illustrate the reflection coefficient under -10dB. The low frequency

bandwidth in the dual-band antenna 1 is 560MHz (2410MHz~2970MHz), and the high frequency bandwidth in the dual-band antenna 1 is 730MHz (5100MHz~5845MHz). Figs. 5-23 also disclose the corresponding VSWR(voltage standing wave ratio). From the results, it is found that the operation frequency of the dual-band antenna 1 covers 2.4GHz (2.4GHz~2.484GHz) and 5.2GHz (5.15GHz~5.35GHz), which meet the specification of dual-band WLAN. Figs. 7-23 illustrate the radiation pattern and gain of the experimental results in the preferred embodiment of the present invention operating at the frequencies of 2.4, 2.45, 2.5 GHz and 5.15, 5.25, 5.35, 5.75, 5.85GHz. From the preferred embodiment of the present invention, it demonstrates that besides the characteristic of the dual-band operation, it have a characteristic of higher gain when operating at high frequency (5.2GHz).

[0039] In summary, the dual-band antenna 1 of the present invention utilizes the ground pad 14 similar to an "L" shape and the electromagnetic coupling effect generated by the emitting unit 12 to effectively reduce the length of the first wire 121 and the second wire 122 corresponding to the operation frequency. Moreover, because of the special

shapes of the first wire 121 and the second wire 122 of the emitting unit 12 and no common part between the first wire 121 and the second wire 122, the first wire 121 and the second wire 122 have a better degree of isolation. It is easier for the designers to adjust each wire independently to change the properties of the antenna, shortening the product lag-time and improving the high frequency gain as well as the bandwidth of the dual-band antenna.

[0040] Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.